

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



**FROM SEED TO FEED
IN 90 DAYS**

Scott's 11

TM REG





A High Producer for Short Season Planting

Scott's 11 is one of the earliest maturing corns especially adapted to short season areas or for late planting where later hybrids are normally used. An exceptionally high yielder for an early hybrid, surpassing everything in its class. Matures in 90 to 95 days. Dark green color with sound dark yellow kernels free from disease. Dries out quickly and will crib early. Ears are medium size and husk easily.

A typical early corn that can't be topped for yield when compared with other early hybrids.



Large kernel structure is shown in cross section of average ear above.

Large diameter, tapered ear of *Scott's 11* is shown below.



Adapts to a Variety of Soils and Planting Dates

Scott's 22 has outyielded everything in its maturity class and has compared favorably in yield with later hybrids.

Grows medium tall with good stalks and roots. Reaches maturity in 95 to 100 days. Resistant to blight and smut. Medium to large size sound ears that dry out rapidly. Crips slightly later than *Scott's 11*. Will withstand wind and drought due to the strong root system.

For a hybrid that will produce outstanding yields under a variety of conditions, you can't do better than *Scott's 22*.



Cross section above shows sound, uniform kernel structure.

Pictured below is the typically large ear which accounts for the high yield of this hybrid.



SCOTT USERS TELL OF CONSISTENTLY HIGH QUALITY TOP YIELDS YEAR AFTER YEAR

I find *Scott's 11* hybrid corn to be the best for this locality I have ever tried.
P. C. W.
Amboy, W. Va.

Scott's 22 does well even when conditions are not too favorable. It produces good silage and a fine grade of shelled corn.

E. W.
Delton, Mich.

My *Scott's 11* produced good corn even when I couldn't plant before June 17. I always plant 11 and 22 to be sure of field corn.

J. S. Y.
Alliance, Ohio

I have been using *Scott's* seed for 18 years with good results. I have no intention of changing to any other.

B. T.
Arlee, W. Va.

I have always been more than pleased with the results from *Scott's* seeds. I am also glad to receive the quotations and timely bulletins from you.

K. J. K.
Vanceburg, Ky.





HYBRID SEED CORN

EARLY MATURITY 90-100 Days

SCOTTS 11—High yielding, early hybrid for short season or late planting. Ears are large for an early hybrid, husk easily and dry out quickly. Good ear and stalk quality.

OHIO M15—A favorite short season producer, well suited to many soil types. Ears are medium-size, well filled and clean husking.

SCOTTS 22—Outyields everything in its class. Medium tall, good stalks and roots. Sound ears that dry out rapidly. Resistant to blight and smut.

MEDIUM EARLY MATURITY 100-108 Days

SCOTTS 33—Strong stalked, disease resistant hybrid. Attractive in appearance, at the top in yield with dark yellow deep sound kernels. A clean picker.

OHIO K24—Popular heavy yielding hybrid. Strong roots and good resistance to disease and corn borer. Medium to tall with a small cob that dries out quickly.

OHIO K35—Exceptionally strong roots and stalks, resists lodging and blight. Medium short and leafy. Popular on light colored or thinner soils.

OHIO K62—High yielding new hybrid. Resistant to root lodging, stalk breakage and corn

borer. Stands well for late fall picking.

SCOTTS 66—A good crib corn, produces well under variety of conditions. Sound stalks and shanks, blight resistant. Vigorous growing, strong roots, high yields. Good for field picking or hand husking.

MEDIUM MATURITY 108-114 Days

OHIO W64—Resistant to corn borer and aphids. High yielding, strong stalks, shank and roots. Will stand well for picking.

IOWA 939—A popular hybrid, very blight resistant, widely used on a variety of soils. Medium tall with medium sized ears that dry out well.

IOWA 306—Closely related to Iowa 939 but has stronger stalks and shanks. A good yielder, clean picking hybrid.

OHIO W17—A good crib and ensilage corn. Large, thick ears, leafy stalk with strong roots. Does best on productive soils. Husks clean.

OHIO W44—High in blight and corn borer resistance. Good roots and stalks. Plants are dark green in color and ears are long and well filled. A clean picking corn.

SCOTTS 75—Bred for yield, blight resistance, attractive appearance and medium size fodder. Picks clean, husks easily, dries out quickly. Large deep kerneled ears, good root system.

IOWA 4059—A popular clean picking strong rooted hybrid. Blight resistant, high yielding, dries out early and does well on different soil types.

MEDIUM LATE MATURITY 114-120 Days

OHIO C54—A new hybrid bred for strong stalks, good roots and corn borer resistance. Yields are high. Ears are at nice height and plants will stand well into late fall.

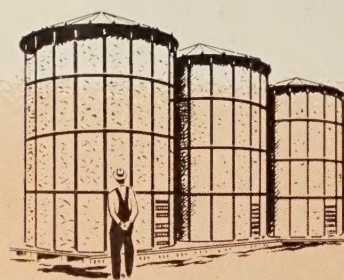
OHIO C38—A good medium late hybrid with deep, starchy, soft kernels. Good stalks, leafy, blight, smut and stalk not resistant. Used for ensilage or crib corn.

SCOTTS 99—Bred for greater corn borer resistance, higher yield and shorter fodder. Does well on different soils. Large deep kerneled ears that husk easily and pick clean. Used for silage and crib corn.

US 13—The standby in late maturing hybrids. Strong roots, good stalks, rot and blight resistant. Good for both silage and crib corn. Widely adapted, but does best on dark soils. Clean picker.

OHIO L41—A few days later and has outyielded US 13. Medium tall, strong stalks, excellent root system. Doesn't pick as clean as US 13 but will stand better for late picking.

Certified and experimental hybrids available upon inquiry.



PRODUCTION TIPS

A neutral soil will produce about 20% more corn per acre than an acid soil. It pays to lime for corn.

Regardless of the hybrid selected, ninety bushel corn crops don't grow on sixty bushel corn land. Frequently soil fertility or out of balance nutrients limit the corn crop. There may be enough phosphorous and potash available for 75 bushels of corn and only enough nitrogen for fifty.

Green manure, legume sod, barnyard ma-

nure, lime and commercial fertilizer increase yields and improve the capacity of the soil to hold water and air. Too many times a field is over-worked and the plant food burned up in seed bed preparation.

The use of chemicals such as 2-4D, in weed control is an aid to corn production but should not take the place of cultivation unless extreme conditions occur.

Observe recommended planting times and be prepared to substitute an earlier hybrid if unfavorable weather delays planting of later varieties. If properly stored, seed carried over will be good next season.

Scott FARM SEED COMPANY, Mechanicsburg, Ohio